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CREPIS SETOSA (ASTERACEAE) A NEWLY ESTABLISHED INTRODUCANT IN CENTRAL TEXAS—Gandhi and Brown (1993) noted that the newly discovered *Crepis zacintha* and three additional adventives of *Crepis* brought to four the number of species of that genus catalogued for Texas. The recently collected species reported here brings to five the number of *Crepis* species which appear to have become established in the state.

Crepis setosa Hall. f. is a widespread weed in fields and waste places at lower elevations throughout Europe, in North and South America, and New Zealand. Babcock and Stebbins (1983) included *C. setosa* in their treatment of "The American species of *Crepis*" but noted that "The only record of this species from our area is a very robust form which was collected at Silverton, Oregon, in 1919." Since that time the species has been collected Oregon by numerous collectors (e.g. *S.F. Blake* 10388 LL, from Marion County in 1927; *Moldenke* 32064 LL, from Benton County in 1986), and reported from Humboldt County, California in Abrams and Ferris (1960; cf. illustrations p. 605). Fernald (1950) reported *C. setosa* to be "casually introduced in impure seed (alfalfa, clover and hay)..." in the northeastern United States, but stated that it does not persist. Steyermark (1963) noted *C. setosa* to occur in the central United States in cultivated fields, "but apparently the plants do not persist to become established in various places where they have been collected." Patrick et al (1983) reported the collection of *C. setosa* in Greene County, Tennessee in 1979. They concluded that since the species was not included by Cronquist (1980) theirs must be the first report in the southeastern United States.

Crepis setosa differs from other species of *Crepis* reported for Texas in possessing setose ultimate peduncles on involucre, the setae mostly 1.5–2 mm long. *Crepis*

setosa was first collected in Texas in two separate localities in Austin during the spring of 1991 as follows:

Voucher Specimens: TEXAS. Travis Co.: Austin, vacant lot behind Crenshaw's Athletic Club, Balcones Dr. at 45th St., 2 Jun 1991, *V. Hanesworth s.n.* (TEX); Austin, weed in lawn SE corner of S Lamar Ave. and Blue Bonnet St., 9 Jun 1991, *V. Hanesworth s.n.* (TEX)

The plants were collected again at the same sites in 1992 and observed again during the spring of 1993. It is likely that the species will persist as a weed in central Texas. In addition, it is likely that other introductions of the species may have occurred elsewhere in the state, for the two populations are approximately 10 km apart, the former in north Austin, the latter in south Austin, and were apparently established independently.

I am grateful to B.L. Turner for identification of the species concerned and for encouraging me to follow up on its persistence.—*Virginia Hanesworth, Department of Botany, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78713, U.S.A.*

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